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Report from Habana—Yellow fever—Summary of yellow fever during month of October, 1906—History of yellow fever case on transport Sumner—Nonimmune immigration.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports November 7 as follows:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	20
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued	5
Crews of outgoing vessels inspected	938
Crews of outgoing vessels not inspected	813
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	297
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected	127
Immune certificates issued	24
Health certificates issued	111
Vaccination certificates issued for Panama	26
Pieces baggage inspected	400
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing	9

During the week covered by this report there were 5 cases and 1 death from yellow fever reported in the city of Habana.

For the month of October 22 cases and 4 deaths from yellow fever were reported in Habana. One case, a Mexican, believed to have contracted the disease in Habana, went to Nueva Paz, Habana Province, and then to Guines, where he died of the disease. This would give 23 cases and 5 deaths for Habana as occurring during October. Cases of yellow fever were reported as follows:

October—5th, 1 case; 7th, 1 case; 10th, 1 death; 11th, 1 case; 12th, 3 cases; 13th, 2 cases, counting 1 at Guines; 14th, 2 cases; 16th, 2 cases; 19th, 3 cases; 20th, 1 death; 21st, 1 case, 1 death; 26th, 2 cases; 27th, 1 case; 28th, 1 case; 30th, 1 case; 31st, 2 cases, 1 death; total, 23 cases, 5 deaths.

Two cases of yellow fever originating in Palos and 1 in Santa Clara were also reported during the month of October. This gives 2 new foci of infection in the interior of the island.

On November 3 I was requested by the medical officer of the U. S. army transport *Sumner* to see a passenger who had embarked the day previous and who had since developed a fever. I saw the patient, who was in a stateroom on the upper deck and under a mosquito bar. I obtained from him the following history: Had been in Habana the past three weeks and lived for a short time on Cuba street; was taken sick with a fever on November 2; headache; pains in the limbs; eyes ached, had vomited after taking quinine and whisky during the evening of November 2. Temperature was 101° F., pulse 100 during afternoon of November 2; evening temperature 103° F., pulse 100.

On the morning of November 3 I found his temperature 101° F., pulse 70; eyes injected, face flushed, gums slightly injected, slight stasis elicited by pressure over neck region, no epigastric or other abdominal tenderness, spleen normal. I considered the case as very suspicious, and told the medical officer of the vessel that the case must be removed and should go to Las Animas hospital. The patient being an army officer, it was reported to Major and Surgeon Kean, U. S. Army, who also examined him and agreed in the findings. The case was confirmed as yellow fever November 4, when albumin was also found in his urine. He proved to be a mild case.

Upon making an inspection of the stateroom in which the case had been isolated I saw two mosquitoes flying about. One of these I caught; it proved to be a female *Stegomyia*.

The vessel was anchored rather near to shore and as it had been rather calm, mosquitoes could easily have flown aboard. All the living quarters on that deck and the two decks below, also the forecastle and staterooms aft, were fumigated with sulfur dioxide immediately prior to the sailing of the vessel for Newport News. It was not thought necessary to fumigate the holds of the vessel.

I address a letter to the United States army quartermaster in Habana, recommending that instructions be given to medical officers on transports entering this port to take the temperatures of all passengers upon embarking, and to reject all passengers presenting a temperature of 100° F. or over, and that passengers be required to embark only on the day of sailing.

Rainy weather has prevailed during the past week.

There was a large nonimmune immigration into Habana during the week covered by this report. About 2,101 persons arrived from Spain, of which number, it is estimated, two-thirds will remain in Habana.

November 10. One new case yellow fever Habana reported confirmed to-day.

November 10. Two new cases yellow fever reported confirmed to-day.

November 12. One new case yellow fever, Habana, reported to-day. Two new cases yellow fever reported at Cruces November 11.

November 14. One new case yellow fever, Habana, reported and confirmed November 13.

Report from Matanzas—Yellow fever at Cuevitas.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports as follows:

November 7. One yellow fever at Cuevitas, this province, reported to-day.

History of yellow fever case at Cuevitas.

Cuevitas is a rural town situated at a distance of about 45 miles to the southeast of Matanzas, beyond this municipal district. A railway line connects that town with this city, and daily passenger trains are run. The case of yellow fever under consideration occurred in a young Spaniard, R. D., who arrived in Habana from his native country about a month ago. He stayed in that city up to October 28 last, when he went to Cuevitas. On November 3, that is six days after leaving Habana, he was taken sick. A local practitioner was summoned to see the case on the following day and advised the patient to go to Habana. The patient left on the same day for that city, where he was admitted at the sanatorium known as "La Benefica," to undergo treatment. On November 6 the case was diagnosed as one of yellow fever, and reported as such in Matanzas on November 7.

The origin of the infection in this case has been attributed to Habana.

A sanitary squad has been ordered to Cuevitas to carry out adequate sanitary measures to prevent the spread of the disease.

Report from Santiago—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, October 31, as follows: Week ended October 27, 1906. Bills of health issued to 5 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.